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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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FINAL OBSEQUIES

Commissioner Hawes Laid at Rest
in Nuuanu Cemetery.

LARGE FUNERAL CORTEGE

Nearly a Thousand Persons Show Respect.

Impressive Services at Cathedral
and Grave—Elaborate Display
By Naval Forces.

All that was mortal of Albert George
Sidney Hawes, H. B. M.'s Commissioner
and Consul-General, was laid at rest
yesterday forenoon in Nuuanu Cemetery
with most impressive ceremonies.

This was followed by the Rev. Alex.
Mackintosh reading the lesson from
Corinthians, beginning: "Now is Christ
risen," in a very impressive manner.

The service was concluded at
the Cathedral by the above-mentioned
choir singing the fine hymn:

Legation, the officers of H. M. S.
Penguin, the officers of the U. S. S.
ships Philadelphia and Marion, and
the pall-bearers.

Punctually at 10 o'clock the body
arrived at the main entrance to the
Cathedral, where it was met by the Rev.
Vice-Consul Usborne and the Rev.
Alex. Mackintosh. Softly came the
strains of a funeral dirge from the
organ, while the choir took its place
in the chancel. As the remains were
carried slowly up the center aisle by
eight sailors from H. M. S. Penguin,
the Rev. Dean Usborne read the
sentences, commencing: "I am the resur-
rection, etc." When all had taken their
seats, the Rev. V. H. Kitcat commenced
to intone the Thirty-ninth Psalm, the
surpliced choir responding with every
other verse, the organ in the meantime
being played very softly. Then fol-
lowed the hymn:

"Peace, perfect peace, death shadow-
ing us and ours.
Jesus has vanquish'd death and all
its powers."

This was beautifully sung by the
following members of the choir of the
Second Congregation: Mrs. Lackland,
Mrs. Ross, the Misses Halstead, Batch-
elor, Wall, Sloggett, Atkinson and von
Holt; Messrs. Booth, T. Wall, Yarnd-
ley, Stanley, E. Ross, Mist and Soper.

This was followed by the Rev. Alex.
Mackintosh reading the lesson from
Corinthians, beginning: "Now is Christ
risen," in a very impressive manner.

The service was concluded at
the Cathedral by the above-mentioned
choir singing the fine hymn:

Now the laborer's task is o'er,
Now the battle day is past,
Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyager at last.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave me now Thy servant sleeping.

Mr. Wray Taylor, the Cathedral or-
ganist, had charge of the music, and as
the body was carried out of the
Cathedral to the hearse, he played
Handel's "Dead March in Saul" on the
organ. The remains were enclosed in
a very handsome coffin of violet velvet
with silver trimmings. E. A. Williams,
the undertaker, had charge of the fu-
neral, and his part of the management
reflected great credit upon his estab-
lishment.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the
body was replaced in the hearse, and
the line of march in the following
order began:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Mounted Police.
Hawaiian Band.

First Battalion, First Regiment, Na-
tional Guard of Hawaii.

H. M. S. Penguin's Fliring Party of
Sixty Men.

Clergy.

Pall-bearers. Hearse. Pall-bearers.
Eight Penguin Men, Coffin-bearers.

CHIEF MOURNERS:

Captain Field, Royal Navy, and Brit-
ish Vice-Consul T. R. Walker.

Commissioner of France Voisson.

Japanese Minister Shimamura and
Attache.

United States Minister Sewall and
Secretary.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper and
Secretary.

Band of U. S. S. Philadelphia.

Two Hundred and Fifty Unarmed Men
of Naniwa and Hiyei.

Two Hundred and Fifty Unarmed Men
of Philadelphia and Marion.

Officers of Penguin.

Officers of National Guard of Hawaii.

Officers of Philadelphia and Marion.

Admiral Beardslee and Staff.

Consular Corps.

Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme
Court.

Ministers of Interior and Finance.

Attorney-General.

President Dole and Staff.

Members of National Band.

Aloha Aina Society.

Sons of St. George.

Mounted Police.

When the head of the procession
reached the cemetery the place was
crowded with people, and the officers
who had been sent ahead had their
hands full. They succeeded in clearing
the gateway and the approach to the
grave, near the entrance.

The squad of police, with Officer
Kaimaha at the head, and Captain
Parker in command, marched in and
around to a position quite a distance
from the grave. The band was sta-
tioned immediately in front of them
and behind the Penguin's men. Next
came the military companies; F and
G took a position near the fence next to
Nuuanu avenue, and A and G
maka'i on the other side of the ap-
proach to the grave.

The Penguin's marines and blue-
jackets were the next to march in and,
as previously arranged, formed a line
maka'i of the grave.

The hearse having arrived at the al-
located spot, the pall-bearers stepped
aside while eight bluejackets from the
Penguin lifted the casket out, and tak-
ing it to the grave, lowered it sadly
into the ground. The band played
"Nearer My God To Thee," Rev. J. U.
borne read the funeral service over
the grave, with Rev. Alex. Mackintosh
and Rev. V. H. Kitcat standing near.

Behind them were Admiral Beards-
lee and his staff officers, Captain Cot-
ton, of U. S. S. Philadelphia, Captain
Book, U. S. S. Marion, Captain
Uyemura and Captain Kurooka, of the two
Japanese war vessels, the Sec-
retary and Attache of the Japanese
Foreign Office, members of the Consular
Corps and the officers of the Japanese
war vessels Naniwa and Hiyei. On the
opposite side, in the front seat, were
Minister Cooper, the United States
Minister, Mr. H. M. Sewall; Mr. Shi-
mamura, Japanese Minister; Mons.
Volsson, French Commissioner, and
Mr. T. Rain Walker, British Vice-Con-
sul, and Captain Field, of H. M. S. Pen-
guin, the two chief mourners.

In the meantime, the detachment from
the various war vessels in port
marched in and took their respective
places. Then followed the Cabinet
Ministers, members of the Diplomatic
and Consular Corps, Justices of the
Supreme Court, the President and of-

ficers of the N. G. H. and war vessels
in port.

The service ended, the whole detach-
ment of the marines and bluejackets
from the Penguin fired three volleys in
the air, each followed by the last call
on the bugle as the guns were still
levelled.

After this the Hawaiian Band played
"Nearer My God To Thee," the friends
of the deceased took last look at the
coffin, flowers were showered over it
and then the grave was filled and the
ceremonies ended with the benediction.

As the salute of three volleys ended,
a quick salute of 10 guns was fired from
the battery at the Drill Shed and from
the American and Japanese war ves-
sels.

The young Tahitian coachman of de-
ceased walked behind the hearse with
the coffin-bearers and was deeply af-
fected.

Vice-Consul T. Rain Walker and
Captain Field, of the Penguin, assumed
charge of the funeral, and were
assiduous in their attention to the de-
tails. Mr. Walker's time since Satur-
day has been devoted solely to the ar-
rangements, which were necessary to
the proper execution of the plans for
so large a funeral as this proved to be.
Never since the funeral of King Kalau-
kau has so large a number of per-
sons taken part on an occasion of this
kind.

FLORAL DESIGNS.

The floral pieces were among the
most elegant that could be designed
in Honolulu. One of the most notice-

CHINA'S REGISTER

Arrived Yesterday Flying Ha-
waiian Flag.

CONSUL WILDER'S SKIRTS CLEAR

Deputy Consul Hopkins
Made the Mistake.

Application for Register Made In
May—Issued in London
In July.

The big steamship China came into
the harbor yesterday flying the Ha-
waiian flag, and thereby hangs a
dilemma with the proverbial two
horns, and the grasping of either
means annoyance for some one. For
several weeks past Consul-General
Wilder, at San Francisco, has been con-

cerned to consider what action to take
in the matter of issuing a permanent
register to the steamer. It was diffi-
cult to learn any particulars regarding
the discussion, the most that could be
learned was that the end is not yet. In
speaking of the matter last night, Min-
ister Cooper said:

"Until the case is definitely settled I
do not care to speak fully of the mat-
ter. We had a Cabinet session this
afternoon, but Mr. Smith was not pre-
sent, and final action was not taken. So
far as I am personally concerned, I can

ASKS GUARANTEE

Japan Would Have United States Assume Responsibility.

IF NOT, PROPOSITION MAY FAIL

Senators Morgan and Quay are Coming.

They Will Investigate Conditions Here and Report to Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Japan will insist that the United States assume a contingent responsibility in the matter of the arbitration of her differences with Hawaii on the subject of immigration and the tariff.

It is understood that this is one of the essential conditions upon which Japan will consent to arbitration, and that if this responsibility is not assumed by the United States Japan will break off negotiations looking to arbitration and back up her demands by a naval demonstration in Hawaiian waters.

The State Department has not yet received any official communication from the Japanese Government on this matter and the administration has not indicated whether or not it will comply with the Japanese demand when made.

An official of the Japanese Legation said in an interview: "I am not officially informed concerning the limits of arbitration, but that Japan should ask the United States to take recognition of it and assume an ultimate responsibility for the decisions of the arbiter as regards Hawaii being carried out, seems to be very natural."

"If the United States refuses to give us a guarantee it is probable that the arbitration proposition will fail. We prefer to entertain a grievance and to indemnify our subjects ourselves than to arbitrate after the indignity of the refusal by the United States of so just a request. Neither the United States nor the Hawaiians can justly plead disinterestedness. Frequently in the Hawaiian-Japanese correspondence of late the pending annexation has figured as a factor in the situation. This should operate in the arbitration case as well."

SENATORS MORGAN AND QUAY WILL Visit Honolulu in Interests of Senate Committee

NEW YORK, August 1.—A dispatch from Atlantic City says that Senator Matt Quay, informally acting as the agent for the Committee on Foreign Relations, will make a personal visit to Hawaii to make a thorough study of the country and its advantages and disadvantages. He will make a report upon the reconvening of Congress in December, upon the feasibility and advisability of confirming the treaty of annexation.

Senator Quay will leave August 12th, and after a three-weeks' fishing trip, will go direct to San Francisco and sail thence to Hawaii. He will return as soon as possible and submit the report of his observations to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Morgan will also leave September 1st for Hawaii as a representative of the Foreign Relations Committee. He will be absent till December. Senator Morgan's report will be looked forward to with great interest by public men, and his statement, it is safe to say, will be a strong appeal for annexation. It will do much to make the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands a certainty.

Mr. Quay says that his judgment and his vote would entirely depend upon the impression which he might gain by a personal tour of the Islands.

In an interview he gave the impression that he was going as the informal representative of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and that on what he saw or learned would be based a voluminous report, which would be read when the Hawaiian annexation treaty comes up for consideration.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.
Declared to have no bearing on Hawaiian Annexation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Public men in Washington were generally surprised when the announcement was made in the cable dispatches a few days ago that the question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been raised in the British Parliament in connection with the proposal to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and also were consequently prepared for the response of the British Government that the one question was not involved in the other.

The matter is regarded here with all the greater interest because both subjects—the validity of the treaty and the annexation of Hawaii—are under consideration by the American Congress and both in all probability receive attention during the next session. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which has already reported on the annexation treaty, undertook an investigation of the present status of the Clayton-Bulwer convention and the general expectation on account of

the prediction of the members of the sub-committee having the question in charge, is that a report will be made favorable to the abrogation of the treaty.

It is understood that a majority of the members of the committee consider that England has, by repeated acts in Central America, nullified the treaty. There is also a strong element in the Senate which regards the treaty as obnoxious to the Monroe doctrine. Others look upon it as liable, in an indirect way, to have, through its reference to the Nicaragua Canal, a bearing upon the Hawaiian question. Those of this class do not admit that there is the remotest reference to Hawaii in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but they claim that Hawaii and the proposed isthmian canal, to which the treaty has especial reference, are so closely related as to render the future bearing of this treaty upon the Hawaiian problem a matter of interest.

It is understood that the committee will be prepared to report soon after the convening of Congress next December.

LETTER ON THE WAY.

Japan's Acceptance of Arbitration Said to Have Been Sent

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Japanese Government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. The subject of arbitration will include not only the difficulty over the landing of the Japanese immigrants, but also will include other disagreements between the two countries, the most important of which is the same tax imposed upon a Japanese liquor largely imported and consumed by the Japanese in Hawaii.

The acceptance of the offer of arbitration, a brief synopsis of which has been cabled to the Japanese Minister here and given to the State Department, states that the Japanese Government accepts arbitration in principle and is prepared to enter upon the terms for a settlement of pending disputes. The formal letter of acceptance has been sent to Hawaii and the conditions of arbitration will be contained therein. Those conditions are not known here. Pending the arrangement of details, all other proceedings looking to a settlement will be discontinued.

It is not expected that the State Department will make more than a formal acknowledgment of the latest communication from Japan upon the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, the understanding being that all future negotiations will be conducted by Minister Buck and the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokio.

NO NEW INSTRUCTIONS.
Report Denied That Minister Has Additional Power.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—It is declared positively at the State Department that there has been no change in the instructions given either to Minister Sewall or to Admiral Beardslee touching their attitude toward the Hawaiian question. The Admiral's instructions were to protect American interests at all points, and to re-establish a protectorate only in the event of serious disturbance or the commission of some overt act. It is not understood that the execution of this order was at all dependent upon the action or non-action of Congress upon the annexation treaty.

At the Navy Department it was said that Admiral Beardslee's order contemplated a landing in emergencies to prevent the status quo, and the landing in that case would not be for a longer period of time than was necessary to restore conditions to their former shape.

It was said that, as President McKinley had referred the whole matter to Congress along with the annexation treaty, it would not be courteous to that body for the Executive to act now unless Congress had expressed its will.

It was further said that there was no truth in the oft-repeated story that the battle-ship Oregon was under orders to sail for Honolulu.

It was stated at the State Department that no special commissioner has been sent to Hawaii by President McKinley, as is stated in a San Francisco dispatch, and that any person representing himself as such has no authority to do so.

MINISTER HATCH IN OAKLAND.
Will Not Talk of Hawaiian Affairs at Present.

OAKLAND, Cal., August 1.—Minister Hatch declines to discuss either annexation or Japanese interference in the affairs of Hawaii, the land he represents at the American capital. He does not refrain because he is a Minister in a delicate position, he says, but because there is nothing new in the situation. "There is nothing to talk about," he said this afternoon, "or I would readily do so. Congress has adjourned, and there will be nothing further in the matter of annexation for some time to come. The other subject you mention has developed no new features. I came here from Washington to meet my wife. This is her old home, and we are to stay here for a few weeks. I am still officially in Washington, but in a few weeks I shall for Honolulu."

Minister Hatch spent today in San Francisco, but this evening returned to the Crollin Hotel with his wife.

SHERMAN KEEPS SILENT.
Will Say Nothing Concerning Governor From Honolulu.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., August 3.—Secretary of State Sherman was interviewed at his cottage here today. He would not discuss the report from Hull that United States Minister Sewall had been instructed to declare a protectorate over the Islands.

Referring to Whitehall Reid's visit last night, Mr. Sherman stated that it was only in regard to the submitting of Mr. Reid's report as special Envoy to England.

The question of my resignation and Mr. Sherman "was not mentioned

I get tired of denying these absurd rumors that arise from time to time."

Sherman declared his friendship for Reid in vigorous terms. Sherman will leave Amagansett for Washington on Friday next.

FRESH CANAL PLANS.
Administration Is to Recommend Government Control.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Herald's Washington special says: No matter what the attitude of the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America may be, it is the intention of the administration to recommend Government control of the proposed Nicaragua Canal when Congress assembles in December next.

Minister Rodriguez, of the Republics, notified Secretary Sherman in May that he was ready to negotiate a new treaty with this Government in regard to the construction of the canal on the basis of the old Zelaya-Frelinghuysen treaty. The administration is not inclined to deal with the Diet in this matter, because it believes that body will stand only so long as the present Presidents of the Republics represented by it are in power. Should one of them fall, State Department officials say, the Diet will go out of existence, and any treaties negotiated by it would naturally result in complications.

The administration believes there is no necessity of entering into a new convention, even with Nicaragua, to secure authority for the construction of the waterway. The program it will follow will be based upon the provisions now in force, as well as the concession granted to an American company by the Nicaraguan Government, which will not expire for three years.

SILVER IS CHEAP.
Bullion Dealers Say There Is No Demand.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Silver certificates sold today on the Stock Exchange at 57, and bar silver was quoted at 57, as against 57%, the low record last week. The price of Mexican dollars also receded today to 44%. These are now low-record prices. Bullion dealers assert that there are no especially heavy offerings of silver in the world's market, but there is practically no demand.

The failure of the crops in India and the absence of exports from that country takes away the demand for silver for Indian commodities. The demands for her tea crop made almost no impression on the silver market. Japan is absorbing gold at a premium to convert her currency, and is thus taken out of the ranks of silver consumers, though dealers believe that Japan will find a use in her currency for her present stocks of silver and will not be in the world's market as a seller.

PRELIMINARIES NOT SIGNED.
Peace Conference Meets and Postpones Action.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.—The peace conference held a three-hours' session yesterday and the result is a further postponement of the actual signing of the peace preliminaries. The ambassadors presented the remaining sections of the draft, including those providing for a limited control of Greek finances and articles defining the time and method of evacuating Thessaly.

Tewfik Pasha, in turn, true to his well-worn methods of delay, presented a series of amendments to the articles previously suggested. This will necessitate further discussion.

The Sultan has instituted a new naval commission, with himself as president, to project a scheme for the reconstruction of the Turkish navy in accordance with modern ideas.

KING GEORGE THREATENS.
He Proposes to Control Greek Finances Himself.

ATHENS, August 2.—In the course of an interview today M. Skouloudis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that King George had not concealed from Europe his intention to abdicate if a system of European control of Greek finances were established.

He said he believed the fact had already modified the attitude of the powers toward the German proposal and that some modified scheme would be arranged.

RHODES PAYS FOR HIS FUN.
A Big Indemnity for the Jameson Raid

LONDON, August 4.—The Morning Post understands that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, a former member of the board of directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, have paid the Transvaal Government a quarter of a million pounds sterling as indemnity for the Jameson raid.

To Raise Duty on Wheels.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—Consul General de Kay at Berlin writes to the State Department at some length concerning the efforts that are being made in Germany to prevent the importation and sale of American bicycles in that country. Several schemes have been devised and the probabilities are that increased tariff rates will be adopted to carry out the desires of the Germans.

SULTAN'S NEW MOVE.

CANEIA, Crete, August 4.—Upon receipt of the news that the Turkish squadron from the Dardanelles was coming into these waters the foreign warships got up steam and the international troops on shore have taken measures to anticipate any possible complications. The report and these preparations have greatly excited the Mussulmans.

ANOTHER FIELD RUMOR.

ST. LOUIS Mo., August 3.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Washington says that Henry Hitchcock, a well-known attorney of this city, will be appointed Attorney-General to succeed McKenna who in turn will succeed Justice Field of the Supreme Court.

It is expected that Justice Field's resignation will be tendered August 16th.

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FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE

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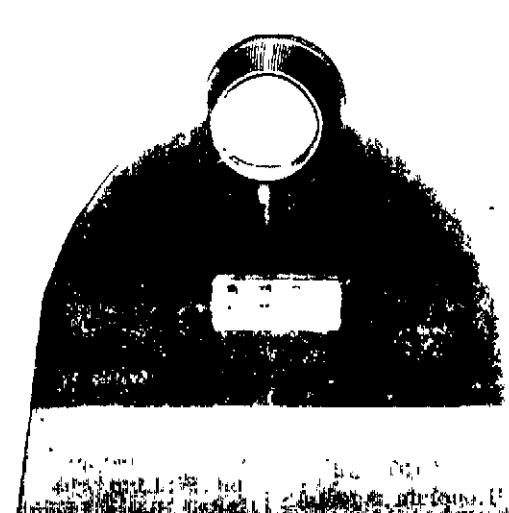
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La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

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This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

VIENNA, July 31.—Chevalier A. d'Arnett, the historian and director of the Austrian State Archives, is dead.

PARIS, August 1.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has been appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

LEWISTON, Me., August 3.—Nelson Dingley, father of Congressman Nelson Dingley, Jr., died at his home in this city today. He was 88 years old. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

ARDMORE, I. T., August 4.—Horace Gibson, a stockman, just in from near the Indian reservation, reports the Kiowa and Comanche Indians putting on war paint, and says an uprising of the Indians is feared.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Bennington will leave San Francisco August 5th for Honolulu, thence after communicating with Rear-Admiral Miller, proceed to Pearl Harbor, and there conduct a survey.

CAPE TOWN, August 3.—It is announced that the rising of natives in Bechuanaland has collapsed and that Chiefs Toto and Lukajauos, who have 1,000 followers, have surrendered to the British authorities.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 3.—News is received here by cable of the birth in England of a son and heir to the Earl and Countess of Craven. The Countess is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

ROME, July 29.—The newspapers of this city declare that the negotiations between Italy and Great Britain for the cession of Kassala, in Abyssinia, by the former power have been completed, and that Great Britain will occupy the place at the end of September.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times' foreign correspondent says that Li Hung Tsao, Grand Councilor and member of the Tsung-li Yamen, is dead. He was a believer in a strong foreign policy and was the chief opponent of Li Hung Chang, who will probably be promoted.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Ex-Senator James Hood Doolittle of Wisconsin died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the home of his daughter at Edgewood, near this city, of Bright's disease. He was 82 years of age. The body will be taken to Racine, Wis., the late home of Mr. Doolittle.

LONDON, July 29.—The National Executive Committee of the British Women's Temperance Association, comprising 100 representative women from all parts of Great Britain, have, by their votes, requested Lady Henry Somerset to remain at the head of the association.

CANEA Crete, August 1.—The foreign Admirals held a conference on Thursday last and decided to oppose by force the landing of any additional Turkish troops. In reply to their notification to that effect Ismael Bey said he could not accept the decision. It is believed that fresh trouble is brewing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 4.—The Japanese Government has, it is stated, decided to totally abolish the export duty from the commencement of the 31st financial year; that is to say, April next. Although the Budget for that year shows a deficit of revenue, the decision has been made with a view to encouraging the export trade.

LONDON, August 3.—The King of Siam, Chulalongkorn, was an interested spectator of the proceedings in the House of Commons today. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, received His Majesty in the lobby of the House and escorted him to the distinguished strangers' gallery.

A late dispatch reads that within 10 days bands of Cuban insurgents have raided the suburbs of Captain-General Weyler's stronghold. Two daring raids, in which small towns were captured, military treasures looted and stores robbed of provisions, have made the wealthy people of Havana fear that the city itself will soon be invaded. Many of these are now leaving the capital.

A GREAT STRIKE.

Hungary Threatened With Mighty Labor Troubles.

In Hungary the harvest is in a critical state, says the London Economist. Not only has the inclement weather dashed the hopes of an excellent harvest to the ground, but for the first time the effect of the Socialist propaganda is felt to a large extent in the very heart of agricultural Hungary, in the fertile Alföld country. A universal strike of harvest laborers has been announced, but the Hungarian Government have decided not to expose the ingathering of the harvest, upon which the well-being of the whole country depends, to the good or bad will of the laborers.

A great number of most energetic measures have been taken. Not only has the number of gendarmes in all the threatened provinces been increased, but the consent of the War Minister has been given to the concentration of troops, whose task it will be to protect the laborers who will work, so that the strikers cannot terrorize them. The Minister of Agriculture has decided to concentrate an army of harvest laborers on the Government estate of Mezöhegyes, where they will be provided for until need for them arises.

As long as the laborers engaged for the harvest keep their engagements, these reserve laborers will work on the Government estate. But the moment that any proprietor sends word that his laborers have struck work, the required number of laborers will be sent to the property in question, protected by soldiers, who will stay on

the property until the harvest is over. Should these reserves be insufficient to satisfy all demands, the Government has provided that the men employed in the extensive Government forests shall be ready to help in the harvest, and if more still are needed, convicts will be taken from the prisons.

Y. M. C. A. CLASSES.

Educational Committee to Make Final Arrangements Today.

The Educational Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will meet in the association hall at 4 p. m. today for the purpose of making final arrangements for the coming term of the Y. M. C. A. classes. Much work along that line has already been done. The principal business this afternoon will be the selection of the remaining teachers necessary to carry on the work.

The Y. M. C. A. classes have become very popular, and many a young man has received a position just simply by the help that was given him there. As each year goes by new requirements are brought to light, and these are acted upon at the opening of the next year.

The first term this year will open on September 20th, and will last 13 weeks, while the second will open January 10th, to last the same length of time. All classes, with the exception of the elementary, will be given one evening each week. The elementary classes will have three evenings in a week. Examinations will be given and certificates granted.

The following instructors have already been chosen:

Shorthand—B. L. Marx.

Typewriting—M. F. Bluxome.

Mechanical Drawing—A. L. Colston of Punahoa.

Civil Government and Commercial Law—J. Q. Wood.

Mechanical drawing, civil government and commercial law are all new branches in the Y. M. C. A. course. Music will not be a feature this year.

Lectures will be given at intervals on medicine, law, etc., by local talent, and at times, it is hoped that noted people from abroad will be able to give the pupils a profitable evening.

There is talk of a reception at the beginning of the coming term, but as yet nothing definite has been decided on.

New Wilder Steamer.

Word was received from San Francisco at the office of the Wilder Steamship Company yesterday that the new boat now being built at the Union Iron Works, would be ready before the contract time, February 1, 1898; also, that the steel to be used is of a very much better quality than that agreed to in the contract.

HE DID NOT GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Nothing is easier than to recommend a man to go to Australia. A dozen words or so out of your mouth and you have done it. But for him to act on your advice—that is a gray horse of another color. You see, Australia is half-way round the world; and to pull up stakes here and go there—family, interests, and all—is a job no man takes in hand save for the strongest sort of reasons.

Yet that is what Mr. Emrys Morgan Price, grocer and tea merchant, of Trehaft Road, Hafod, S. Wales, was advised to do by a doctor at Merthyr. Now, we don't say but that the result, if Mr. Price had gone, would have proved the doctor's judgment to be sound; but as it happened Mr. Price came out all right in the end by just staying at home.

The facts are briefly these: In August, 1881, the customary choral competition took place at Abergavenny, and Mr. Price attended. In some way—he fails to state how, and it doesn't matter—he took cold and had a chill. When he arrived home at Dowlands he could scarcely breathe. To draw his lungs full of air was quite impossible. In fact, he felt as if he were suffocating. Of course, there was no more thought of singing; the question was one of getting breath enough to live on. He at once tried that good old-fashioned remedy, mustard plasters, putting them on his chest and perhaps on his back between the shoulder blades. They relieved him for the time, as we might expect. But mustard plasters do one thing—no more. They draw some blood from the inflamed parts to the surface; that's all. When they have set up a bit of mild counter-irritation they are done; they don't get down to deep causes. And here there was a deep cause. We will point it out presently.

There was a constant whistling noise in his throat, he says. You hear it in children when they have croup. It means that the air passages are contracted and the breath has to pass violently through a small orifice. Disease has often strangled people to death that way. "Next," he says, "a violent cough set in. I coughed and spat up thick phlegm night and day."

This meant more and worse inflammation, and shows us the spectacle of Nature trying to get rid of the product—the phlegm or mucus. But to cough night and day! Think of it. What becomes of a man's appetite and sleep? You can imagine. No wonder the doctor at Merthyr was anxious and suggested a change of climate.

Still, Mr. Price, as we have said, remained at home and consulted other physicians, one at Dowlands and one at Hafod. All the doctors agreed that their patient was suffering from acute bronchitis, and very properly treated him for that. Yet somehow their medicines failed to effect any real and radical good. That they were temporarily helpful we may not doubt. But, you see, bronchitis, once seated, is an obstinate and progressive ailment. It has a tendency to take up new ground and to get down on the lungs, the reason being that the lining of the air passages and of the lungs is all one thing. So an affection of any part of it

if not cured, spreads like fire in dry grass.

"As time went on," says Mr. Price, "I got weaker and weaker and my breathing became distressing to hear. All my friends thought I was a consumptive, and a sister of mine had died of that complaint, I naturally felt alarmed. Indeed, one night in July, 1885, I was so bad that my wife thought I was dying."

Happily the lady was mistaken, yet death sometimes comes with fearful suddenness in that complaint, and her fear was very reasonable. At that time, please remember, our good friend had suffered about four years, and was in a state of low vitality. The whole body was feeble and exhausted, and there would have been nothing surprising in a fatal termination. But a better result was in store, as we shall now see.

Mr. Price's letter, dated August 16th, 1893, concludes in these words: "Better and worse I continued in the power of this malady year after year, and had given up all hopes of ever getting bet-

ter. In February, 1887, after having endured it five years and a half, I read of a person at Pontypool having been cured of the same thing by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I got a supply of it, and in a few days I felt improved. I kept on with it and gradually improved. In six months the rough had left me and I was a well man. Since then I have been sound as a bell. If you like you may publish my statement, and I will gladly answer any inquiries. (Signed) EMRYS MORGAN PRICE."

Good! That is pleasant and cheering to hear. One word—an important word. Bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders, liver complaint, kidney trouble, and most of our familiar diseases are caused by poison in the blood; and the poison is produced by stomach fermentation, indigestion and dyspepsia. Consumption itself comes in the same way. Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup drives out the poison and stops the manufacture of more. That's why it cured Mr. Price and will cure anybody.

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron backs "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

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A FINE SELECTION OF

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IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

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Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

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Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams of Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livestock Stables.

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W. H. RICE,

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scaly Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Skin and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warms free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and sizes containing six times the quantity, 1s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Patent in Hong Kong, and all kinds are equal in price.

Patent in Macau, and all kinds

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

AN IMPORTANT ELECTION.

There is a singular lack of interest in the coming election for members of the House. Those who support the Government, apparently assume that the Republic has seen its first and last Legislature, by reason of the certainty of annexation.

They are like a public audience at the close of services who begin to rise, put on hats, and move out, while the voice of the chairman announcing further business is not heard.

To those who are so confident of annexation within the next six months, nothing can be said which will disturb their faith. They were as confident of annexation in '93. It is a question of temperament, and that cannot be changed. It is the confidence in uncertainties which the gold prospector has in every hole he digs in the mountain.

Those, however, who believe that annexation is highly probable, but still uncertain, should look at once into the matter of elections for the coming Legislature. A hostile House may embarrass the project of annexation through its moral influence. Ratification of the treaty by the Senate may be deferred until after the 4th of March, and not be finally concluded until the "long session" is well along. Foolish conduct by a hostile House might not defeat, but it could embarrass the project of union. The complexion of the next House is, therefore, a very serious matter.

A serious mistake may be made if we let go the branches on the side of the political stream before we get a firm hold on the branches of the other side.

Of course time, work, and thought, as well as money for incidental expenses, may be wasted, if annexation is promptly made in '98, and Congress takes immediate action in our local affairs. But if the consideration of the treaty is not promptly made, and the matter lies over, from time to time, as it may, our own Legislature will have been in session, and its laws will have force under the treaty, if ratified. For this reason alone, the matter of the next election must be earnestly considered. There is an element of danger in a failure to realize the situation.

It is not safe to presume that Congress will at once, in the event of ratification, provide legislation for us. The treaty itself looks to a joint Commission, which shall draft desirable laws. After the commission has finished its work, Congress must pass upon it. In the mean time, there may be need of immediate legislation here. The treaty apparently keeps all the wheels of our Government in motion, excepting that of legislation. It would have been wise to have made provision for the movements of that wheel. This may be done, by a single act of Congress. If, however, there should be a hostile House there would be some danger of our being "hung up" for while. All difficulties of this kind may be avoided by taking an active interest in the coming election.

TO INCORPORATE HONOLULU.

The suggestion of incorporating this place before annexation takes place, should be acted on. It may not be practicable to do it, if annexation takes place before the meeting of our next Legislature. If it should be in session before that event happens, a well considered plan of incorporation should be at once laid before it.

Under the territorial laws of the United States, there is no qualified us, with about one exception, very

suffrage. Residents over twenty-one years of age may vote. The danger is that by incorporation under territorial laws, an undesirable vote would control the city. The proposed plan may avoid it.

By the way, as the Star very kindly makes a hint which may be construed into "disloyalty," on our part, in commenting on the territorial laws, and distinctly suggests regarding this matter, that there is a "wood pile," and a "nigger" in it, we will say, with sorrow, that there is a "wood pile," and the "nigger" in it, is Mr. F. M. Hatch, our Minister at Washington. The suggestion of the incorporation of Honolulu, before annexation, is his, and for the reasons we have stated.

We wish there were many more "wood piles" about, and many more "niggers" in them, if they all turned out as strong, and faithful, and intelligent as Mr. Hatch.

He has been absent for some time, and is, probably, rusty in his law. But he can enter the law department of the Star, and learn something about the territorial laws of the United States. He is comparatively young and will be glad of the chance.

THE WORKERS.

Our annexation friends here do not realize the vast amount of work, done for the cause, in the United States by the representatives of interests here. Aside from the valuable work done by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Thurston and Mr. Kinney, the firms of Welch & Co. and Williams, Dimond & Co. of San Francisco, have done work of which our people have really little conception. They have had to contend against a powerful monied interest in California, which reached into the Senate of the United States, and was felt in the Republican forces of the State. This opposition to annexation had been carefully organized by trained hands, was a compact force, and appealed directly to the self interest of the large farming class. It was effective, because there was a "one man power," behind it, that was rarely defeated.

Although the reciprocity treaty was, and is, of great value to the State of California, the merchants of San Francisco, for a long time, failed to appreciate the danger of this opposition, until it was flatly declared in the Senate by Senator Perkins. These firms, assisted by others to some extent, took the matter in hand, and quietly, thoroughly, with infinite pains, organized the forces, which favored reciprocity, and the treaty. We know that one of these gentlemen dined at home but once in three weeks, owing to the demands upon his time, in correspondence and consultation. Has such work been done here? A realization of it, would surprise our annexationists here, who expect as the French proverb says, that "wasted larks will fall into their open mouths."

These firms and those acting with them, say without reservation, that until the meeting of Congress in next December, a great amount of work must be done for the cause, and they will do much of it. Of course our enthusiasts will call them "pessimists," but then some of these gentlemen in San Francisco, told us three months ago that we were "pessimists," because we who knew something about Washington affairs, told them that without annexation, reciprocity would end. They did not believe it. Oh, Pessimism; what nonsense is said in thy name!

But all are agreed now that an annexation and reciprocity go together.

As these industrious, hard-working men, become familiar with the nature of the opposition to the treaty, they become more efficient in inventing means to meet it. While the Press of San Francisco

is favorable to annexation, at the same time, it has not touched the stubborn hearts of the California Senators. This illustrates the failure of the Press to control political representatives. Senator Perkins must follow the Republican caucus, even if he sneers at the Press. Senator White stolidly listens to the Press, and does as he likes, although his own State receives more benefit from Hawaiian trade than all other States.

It is left to these able merchants, in San Francisco, who represent interests here, to do for us, what we cannot do for ourselves. They speak as Americans, to Americans, not as Americans who have, in fact, left the flag, and live on alien soil, though they are true Americans still.

They are not open to the sarcasm of an enemy of the treaty, who said to us, in Washington, "You Americans as you call yourselves have gotten into a hole out there, and want us to pull you out." So we should be grateful to our friends, and appreciate their work.

INCORRECT STATEMENTS.

Harper's Weekly attempts to tell its half a million of readers what the facts are about the immigration dispute, between Japan and Hawaii. It means to make a correct statement but fails, owing, no doubt, to the lack of sufficient information on the subject.

It states that "the right to emigrate from Japan to Hawaii was carefully guarded by treaty;" "emigration laws were enacted by Japan, which instead of promoting, prevented the flooding of

the islands by Japanese;" "under

this arrangement and guarded by

these laws, emigration went on

until last February, when suddenly

the Hawaiian Government re

fused to permit some Japanese to

land, although, as the Japanese

Government claims, the emi

grants came precisely as others

before them had come;" "claims

for damages were made at once,

but pending the negotiation of

the treaty followed;" "under

these circumstances, Japan has

certainly the right to expect no

notice of the intended treaty, and

a right to be consulted and heard

in behalf of her people, and to

complain of the deception prac

tised by Mr. Sherman, who, she

asserts, promised that hasty ac

tion should not be taken."

Although Harper's Weekly, under the influence of Mr. Carl Shurz, opposes the project of annexation, it does not intend to present the facts incorrectly. But it has done so. We admit that the treaty rights, and the Convention rights, and the rights and liabilities under our municipal laws, on the subject of immigration are rather confusing, and have not yet been clearly stated for public use. Nor has the diplomatic correspondence been fully published, and the sources of information are limited.

It would hardly be fair to us, for Harper's Weekly to influence its several hundred thousands of readers, until it is in possession of the correct facts.

We have been told that the Hawaiian Government and community will not fairly state the case, and must not be believed. This is an error. A correct statement of the case will be made before long, and the law bearing upon it. The controversy involves some points which the lawyers would call delicate, but which the average layman will dispose of in a breath.

The American people were quite chagrined at the Behring sea judgment against them. The Press, as usual, had it all one way, "a clear case," "no doubt about it." Few papers, and those only of the pessimistic order attempted to make an impartial statement. So the people felt good, waited impatiently for a favorable decision called the men of the impar

tial Press, "bloody Britshers," and then got badly left.

In all probability the most candid and impartial statement of the case, will convince the influential Harper's Weekly that it has prejudged the matter.

WILL AMERICA GUARANTEE?

The steamship due on Sunday will probably give us the text of Japan's reply to our offer of arbitration, which may also contain the

proposition that the United States be made a party to it, so far as to assume the obligations of Hawaii, should the arbitrators decide that he is liable.

Japan holds that her claim for damages is a sort of lien on the islands, just as in a collision at sea, a claim for damages against the vessel in fault, is a lien upon her, and may be enforced in Admiralty.

Japan suspects that Uncle Sam may suddenly swallow the islands, just as forgers when arrested sometimes swallow counterfeit bills, and are forced to take an emetic and throw them up. Japan naturally feels that Uncle Sam will close his mouth, if he swallows the islands, and refuse any diplomatic emetic, unless he agrees, in advance, to take it.

If Japan asks that the United States endorse Hawaii's note for any debt, it can only be done, through a special treaty between the two countries. To do that, would cause delay in our own negotiations. President McKinley says to Japan: "You know Uncle Sam, and he does about what is right, and you just leave it to him." Japan may be confiding and accept the offer. We hope this will be made satisfactory.

Anyone can see that Japan will hesitate to arbitrate with Hawaii, unless she knows who will pay the shot in case damages are awarded to her.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR POWER.

There is some confusion of opinion regarding the probable action of the commander of the American warships, in the event of an "emergency" here, that is, should the Japanese do something they ought not to do. The same confusion of ideas prevailed, when Mr. Willis demanded the restoration of the monarchy in December, '93, and it caused great and needless anxiety and suffering.

The President of the United States has no war making power, under the American Constitution. His duties are clearly defined, and no power of this kind is given to him. Congress only has it. The President has no authority to land any marine force in a foreign State, because that act may be a war act. The landing of marines in this town, on several occasions, has been done, with the consent of the authorities, or on some evidence of authority. In the event of a civil war, or riot, a landing might be justified as a police measure only, the simple act of protecting life and property in imminent danger.

The American commander has no more authority to land forces here, which may involve war, then he has to land troops in France, in order to protect American citizens generally. If he has that right, then the Chinese have the right to land marines in San Francisco, in order to protect their people against hoodlums.

The great Powers take some chances in landing forces in disturbed countries, but it is done only to protect individuals and property. Congress alone may authorize an act, which is in the nature of a war act. The President might, under certain circumstances, act "decisively," and take the chances of the ratification by Congress of any doubtful or illegal proceeding. But the Presidents of the United States are not swift to take any chances of this kind. For this reason, the American Executive

has been charged, for many years, with permitting Americans to be outraged in foreign countries.

The moment the Executive acts boldly or promptly in correcting a wrong, in a foreign country, he gets dangerously near the exercise of the war power. So the State Department usually contents itself with powerful correspondence.

The framers of the American Constitution intentionally tied up the hands of the Executive in war matters. The people were, and are, peaceful and dislike fighting and the disturbance of trade. It is seen in the Cuban affair. They like to abuse the wicked Spaniards and threaten them with vengeance, but when it comes to the very serious matter of spending several hundred millions in war, with the disturbances in trade which follow, they cool off very quickly.

A year ago there was an excited demand for the recognition of belligerent rights in the Cubans. Today, the excitement is over, and popular opinion is that the President will fix things up in some peaceable way, and the nation will not fight the Spanish.

When Minister Stevens established a temporary protectorate here, it was repudiated by the Government, which had negotiated a treaty of annexation. It was beyond the power of the President to antagonize it. President Cleveland was well aware that he had no authority to restore the monarchy. But he felt that a game of bluff would not be unconstitutional, and we took him quite too seriously.

In June last, in answer to a telegram of inquiry from Washington, Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald, sent a full dispatch in which he stated that "ninety-five per cent. of the laborers employed in the beet fields of California were Asiatics." This telegram was handed to a Senator who put it in his pocket for further use.

Two days afterwards, Mr. Oxnard, the active opponent of Hawaii requested and obtained an interview with the Senator. He stated that the American farmer could not compete with those in Hawaii who raised all of their sugar with Asiatic labor, and urged the Senator to vote against reciprocity.

There was a quiet but emphatic antomime. The telegram from Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Oxnard reading it. The Senator quietly looking on, and the interview closed without further comments.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTED.

Government Notifies Japan to This Effect.

The Government seems determined to take a decided stand in the matter of Japanese immigration, and the impression that any number of immigrants from Japan may come here must be wiped out.

In accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, Japan has been requested, through Minister Shimamura, to restrict the emigration to Hawaii, except such as may come under the auspices of the Board of Immigration here. This means that laborers will not be admitted except those whose contracts have been approved by the board.

Japanese Matches.

The London Daily Financial News says: Foreign matches, in future, instead of being supplied to us from Sweden, will apparently come all the way from Japan. The competition of the Orientals has already, it is said, destroyed the European match trade in India, China and Hongkong, and will soon assert itself in the United States. After supplying their home market, the Japanese can send 2,500,000,000 boxes to the rest of the world, Asia, of course, taking most of the surplus output.

Osaka, where an American syndicate has purchased one of the numerous factories, produced last year 100,000,000 dozen boxes of matches, giving employment to 3,629 men and 3,711 women, besides thousands of children, who earn a few sen per day in the work.

DIED

HAWES.—At Hilo, Hawaii on Friday, August 6, 1897. Albert George Sidney Hawes, F. R. G. S., Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General. Aged 54 years.

HAS PRIOR CLAIM

Palmyra Claimed By Kamehameha.

Proclamation Issued in 1862. Great Britain's Claim Not Valid.

The annexation of Palmyra by Great Britain may possibly lead to difficulties when annexation comes around, for when the United States takes over the Hawaiian Islands, she will take "all reunto belonging," and Palmyra Island is included "among those who ran."

The island was discovered in 1802, and was formally annexed to Great Britain in 1839. Commander Nichols, of H. B. M. S. Cormorant, was cruising in the neighborhood of the island about that time, and, finding the place without any inhabitants, threw out a grapping iron and hooked on in the name of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith, etc. This was all right, so far as Commander Nichols was concerned, but unfortunately for the Land Department of Great Britain, Hawaii had a prior claim, and when Commander Nichols was formally annexing the island, a proclamation, issued by L. Kamehameha, Minister of the Interior under Kamehameha IV, was yellowing with age among the archives of the Interior Department. The proclamation is given here in full:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1862, Palmyra Island, in lat. 5 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 161 deg. 53 min. W., was taken possession of with the usual formalities by Capt. Zenas Bent, he being duly authorized to do so in the name of Kamehameha IV, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Therefore, This is to give notice that the said island so taken possession of is henceforth to be considered and respected as part of the domain of the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) "L. KAMEHAMEHA,

"Minister of the Interior.

"Department of Interior, June 18, 1862."

This at least shows a prior claim to Palmyra Island, and will probably be sufficient for the United States to show authority over it when the time comes.

UNITED STATES FIRST LOAN.

The Official Document Is Found at Antwerp.

LONDON, July 31.—The Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette has made an interesting find. At Antwerp he has unearthed a document which describes the first loan contracted by the United States. It is now in the possession of a prominent Belgian family. It is dated Antwerp, December, 1791, "confirmed" at Philadelphia, May 5, 1792, signed by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and certified by Alexander Hamilton.

ASSIGNED PLACES

Commissioners of Education Act
on Recommendations.

LIST OF TEACHERS SELECTED

Will Occupy Positions in
September.

New Scheme of the Inspector General—Books for Traveling Library Chosen.

At the regular weekly session of the Commissioners of Education, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, Professor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, J. F. Scott. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

H. S. Townsend read the following appointments made by the Teachers' Committee:

Miss Frank Eaton to the position of assistant in the Hilo Select School. Adopted.

Sam R. Dowdell to a position in the Makawao School. Adopted.

H. K. Oana to Walaua School.

The point was raised here as to what was due Oana in the matter of salary. His salary was second class, and H. S. Townsend stated it as his opinion that a great deal of work had been taken in the Kamehameha School that could not show in the examination, but which would show in the school room. In recognition of this fact, it was Mr. Townsend's opinion that a larger salary than ordinary should be paid. It was so voted by the Commissioners.

President Cooper was not favorable to raising the certificate on account of the work taken, and so expressed himself. If the work in Kamehameha was to be taken as a year's experience, he was willing to grant the extra amount on that ground. The Commissioners changed their minds and granted the salary agreed on at first, but with the understanding that the certificate be named second class with one year's experience.

Miss Grace Sharp to Lihue. Adopted.

Miss Helen Kelsey to the position of principal at Kekaha. Adopted.

Miss Abbie Guerney to the position of assistant in Kekaha. Adopted.

Miss St. Clair Nicholson to the position of assistant in Hanapepe. Adopted.

J. McCloskey to be principal in the Olaa School. Adopted.

Miss Julia Perry to the position in the Fort Street School, made vacant by the resignation of Miss May Atkinson. Adopted.

James Poal to a position in Honokauhu School. Adopted.

Eugene Capellas to a position in Kealabau, Maui. Adopted.

M. Soares to the position of assistant in Koloa School. Adopted.

Miss Trinidad Marcos to a position in the Punaluu School. Adopted.

Miss L. Cameron to a position in Olowalu School. Adopted.

H. S. Townsend spoke of a Mr. Burlette, a business man now in town, who had applied for a position in the Night School as a teacher in book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, etc. He explained that he had not yet spoken to Mr. Lightfoot, the present principal of the Night School, about the matter.

W. A. Bowen: "Would Mr. Lightfoot then give his whole time to the principality?"

H. S. Townsend: "I had not planned for that yet."

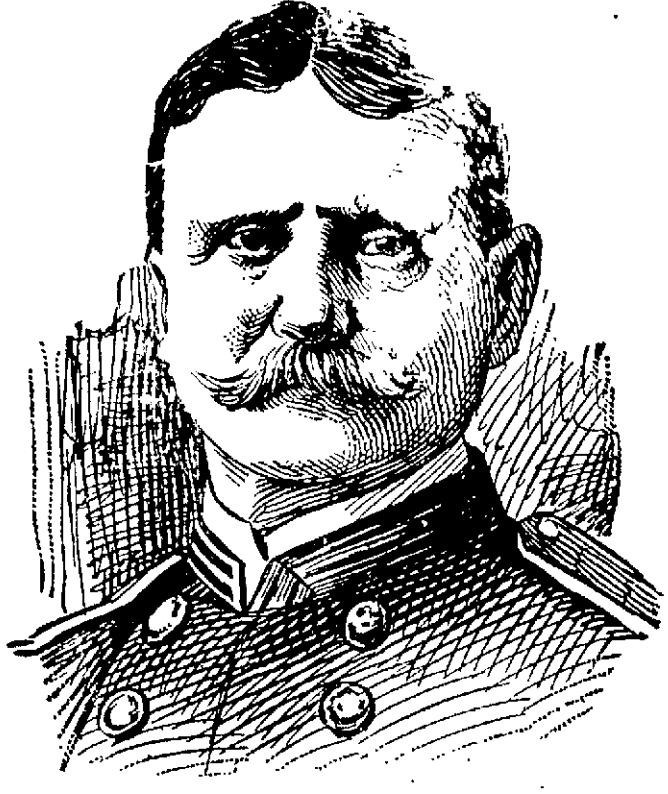
W. A. Bowen: "I guess we are not yet prepared to take action yet."

H. S. Townsend here presented a scheme for courses in higher pedagogy. It was his first plan to make the class a strictly private one, but later thought brought out the fact that this would be unfair to others, so it was finally decided to allow any one wishing it to come in. The endorsement of the Board was what was wanted. There would be no expense to the department.

The Board seemed to be in favor of the scheme, and Mr. Townsend said that he was perfectly willing to take the thing into his hands.

It was then voted that the scheme be undertaken by the department. Very probably, if it proves a success, the department will take it in as a special branch.

H. S. Townsend reported that he had picked out about 30 books to be used in a traveling library in the schools of Honolulu. The Board moved that



ADMIRAL JOSEPH N. MILLER.

Rear-Admiral Miller, U. S. N., arrived on the China Wednesday to take the place of Rear-Admiral Beardslee, who will proceed to Washington, D. C., on the Australasia of August 25th, where he has been assigned as President of the Examining Board. Admiral Miller is accompanied by his staff officers, Lieut. P. Andrews, U. S. N., and Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N.

Admiral Miller made an official call on Admiral Beardslee soon after his arrival.

they be submitted to a committee, and in case of their approval, they be started on their travels immediately.

W. A. Bowen read an application, written by himself, of a young lady for a position as teacher in a certain school. She did not care to have her name mentioned, and did not care to have even the name of the school mentioned.

A letter from a lady on the Peninsula recommended Miss Mabel Sunter for a position as teacher in one of the schools of the city.

Referring to trouble between certain two teachers in the city, Mr. Bowen said that he had received a call from one of the men, who recommended leniency in the case of the other when action was taken. He wished it to be understood that this was meant in no spirit of impertinence to the Board, but simply as a word by the wayside.

President Cooper said that he was ready to speak his mind as a member of the committee, to whom had been referred the examination into the cases of two teachers, against whom charges had been made. The other two members of the committee were not ready to report, so the matter was held over until the next session.

At 4:15 p. m. the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Circular Letter.

The following circular letter to school agents, teachers and others, is now being sent out from the Department of Public Instruction:

School Agents, Teachers and others having occasion to carry on correspondence with this Department, are particularly requested to observe the following rules:

(1) School reports, school statistics of all kinds, and all communications relating to the discipline and internal administration of schools are to be addressed to the Inspector General of Schools, or his Deputy.

(2) Letters containing pay rolls, bills, vouchers, remittances or receipts, and letters generally, relating to money or accounts, are to be addressed to the undersigned.

(3) Matters requiring the attention of the Inspector, or the Secretary, respectively, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules above set forth, should not be dealt with in the same letter, but he made the subject of separate communications.

Taxpayer Replies.

MR. EDITOR:—In answer to the first part of "Another Taxpayer's" statement in Tuesday's paper, I would ask him, how is a taxpayer to tell whether he is overtaxed or not, but by comparing his property with that of his neighbors and his taxes also? I should imagine any right-minded person who pays a just tax, or an unjust tax, would be very willing to let his neighbors know how much he pays, but one whose taxes are below par would not like it known, as the Assessor would probably raise him next year. It seems peculiar that, although taxpayers are not permitted to see other people's taxes, yet they see a great many of them, a little later, in the newspapers, under the heading of "Delinquent Tax List."

There is another item that should be brought before the public, how the returns are made up. I asked at the tax office if they took any notes from year to year about the condition of the property and improvements. It seems a great deal is left to memory, for instance, the Assessors were on my land some time in May, and one of them asked my Japanese servant if I had bought any more land, two sides of a fence having been put across the land. The Assessors did not recognize it as belonging to the original piece, and for that 250 feet of rough fencing, and a small chicken house, total worth less than \$50, they assessed me on \$300 more this year, as I had not sent in my returns by January, thinking July was the time. The right of appeal is lost; any way, it would be the same to me, as to a great many small tax-

payers, not worth while to employ a lawyer, or to hang around the court and lose time and money, for a matter of \$3 to \$10, which, no doubt, the tax officers very well know. The formation of a taxpayers association and the employment of a lawyer to attend the appeal cases might lessen the expenses and meet the difficulty. As regards the other part of the letter, "Another Taxpayer" is, no doubt, like myself, not liable to the Income Tax, so in that matter I agree with him.

TAXPAYER.

Honolulu, August 10.

MR. FAIR IN COURT.

Accused of Soliciting Orders for Foreign Goods.

Aubrey Fair, one of the partners of the Stockton Milling Company, was tried in the District Court yesterday on the charge of soliciting for his company without a license. Mr. Fair's duty is to visit the company's agents all over the world at least once a year and lend whatever assistance is necessary for the promotion of their interests.

Mr. Fair, it seems, is in no sense a selling agent for the company, nor has he been charged with importing and selling goods, as was stated in an afternoon paper. Some time ago, while in San Francisco, Mr. Fair met a member of the firm of McChesney & Sons, and began the negotiations of a deal whereby that firm would be made Hawaiian agents for a particular brand of his company's flour. The negotiations were not concluded at the time, and a few days after his arrival here, Mr. Fair called on McChesney & Sons and renewed the conversation. The deal was consummated, and it was understood that the goods could come through Castle & Cooke, or direct from the mill. The latter plan was suggested.

At another time Mr. Fair called on the California Feed Company and talked business with the manager. The Police Department learned of these two transactions, and Mr. Fair was summoned to appear in court. On the stand he testified that the firm of Castle & Cooke were the sole agents in these Islands for the sale of the product of his company, and that they were interested in every pound of flour shipped by them to the Islands; that individually he did not import goods to sell here and that whatever had been done by him since his arrival here was in the interest of Castle & Cooke, and that it was supposed they were benefited by his suggestions. He made no attempt to conceal his actions, which were always free and above board, and said that he was not selling goods for his house under cover of another firm. He had no idea that his actions could be construed into a violation of any law on the statutes.

Mr. Fair was in Honolulu some nine months ago on a similar errand, and permission was granted at that time by the Marshal, after the situation had been explained, to assist Castle & Cooke's salesmen without a license, as it was considered that he was not soliciting orders for a foreign firm. He stated yesterday that he had not obtained a license on this occasion, because he was pursuing the same methods as previously.

Judge Wilcox stated that there appeared to have been no intentional violation of the statutes, but he would have to impose a merely nominal fine of \$50. Mr. Fair was defended by W. R. Castle. It is probable that the case will go to the higher Court on appeal.

Prominent Chinese.

Lee Poy, representing the Quong Lung Hing Company, of San Francisco, supply agents for the British Columbia Railway Company, is a thorough passenger on the China. He is on his way to China to look into certain business matters, and while there will represent Yuen Chong of this city. Lee Poy had quite a time getting permission to land yesterday, but several of the prominent Chinese merchants of the city, vouching for him, he was allowed the privilege of landing on Hawaiian soil and of taking a stroll through Chinatown with his friends.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar, 3½ cents.

Timely Topics will interest you today.

L. M. Vettlesen left for Kauai on the Waialeale yesterday.

The Supreme Court is still considering the Income Tax cases.

Purser Brickwedel, of the China, has the thanks of the Advertiser for favors.

The Town Football Team is about organized, and practice will begin in a few days.

Wicker furniture and enameled iron bedsteads may be had in abundance at Hopp's furniture store.

W. W. Dimond has a large display of cut-glass in his show windows. The prices are exceedingly low.

A. J. Derby, D. D. S., is now located in his new offices in the Mott-Smith block, corner of Hotel and Fort streets.

W. W. Dimond has returned to business after a three-weeks' visit to his ranch at Nihi, beyond Diamond Head.

H. Z. Austin is in receipt of a letter from his wife dated July 23. Mrs. Austin will return home August 17 by the Australia.

Mr. H. H. Renjes entertained American Minister Sewall and Mr. Oscar Sewall in a dinner at his home in Nuuanu last evening.

Col. George W. Macfarlane returned home yesterday on business connected with the permanent register of the steamship China, of which he is nominal owner.

Jas. F. Morgan will hold a Commissioner's sale of real estate today noon at his salesrooms. The property to be sold is situated in the district of Lahaina, Maui.

On Friday, August 13th at 12 noon, Jas. F. Morgan will sell at public auction valuable lands in Lahaina, Maui, by order of the Commissioner Jas. A. Thompson. See advertisement for full particulars.

A brutal dog fight in front of Egan's store the other day was the cause of severely frightening a number of ladies. The owner of the victor, who is a Government clerk, stood by and enjoyed the fracas.

Max Schlemmer, manager of Layman Island, his wife and child, came up on the Bryant to remain for some time. He brought with him a number of live birds. Six Japanese of the working force were also among the passengers.

The British Vice-Consul begs to be allowed to use this means of expressing sincere thanks for the many beautiful flowers, which were provided by kind friends on the occasion of the funeral of the late British Commissioner and Consul-General.

Mr. C. H. Cooke, an island boy who graduated from Yale last spring, returned from San Francisco on the China yesterday. He will make his home here and will take a position with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company very soon.

Died of Lockjaw.

At 2:15 p. m. yesterday Alfred Francis, a 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Francis, died from lockjaw at the home of his parents, corner School and Fort streets.

Ten thousand head of horses have been bought in the section of country between Umatilla and Castle Rock, in Washington, by the Linton Cannery, at an average of \$1.50 per head.

Bolt it down; light it up; tell the truth; play fair; lend a hand. These are Journalist Bridgeman's maxims for journalists, and good maxims they are. The Paragraphers' Association should vote a medal to Mr. Bridgeman.

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

AYER'S PILLS.

When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is.

THE PILL THAT WILL.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court, yesterday, the case of Han Lin, for unlawful possession of opium, was nolle pross'd. Akwai was fined \$50 and costs on the same charge.

Domingo Santos and Helena Jesus were each fined \$5 and costs for assault and battery on Verdinho.

REGULAR JUBILEE

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:

All the districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholiki Court House.

Inspectors:

H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:

The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolii Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:

G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:

Extending from the bed of Honolii Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiinui Gulch. Voting place: Papalkou School House.

G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kawaiinui Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Hononomo School House.

Inspectors:

J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:

Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kaoh School House.

Inspectors:

A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,
.....

7th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:

F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:

Extending from the bed of the Ma- lanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuhale.

Inspectors:

Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:

Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:

W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:

Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:

W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:

South Kohala to the north boundary of Holualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:

George Clark,
S. Haanio,
Thomas Aliu.

4th Precinct:

North boundary of Holualoa to and including Kekii, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawenena.

Inspectors:

Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:

From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors:

T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahielua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:

Says Honolulu People Are Prosperous—Annexation Much Talked Of.

Hon. S. M. Damon returned by the China yesterday, the picture of health, after his extended visit to the United States and England. Regarding the outlook for loans, cable or electric railroads, Mr. Damon said:

"You people down here are the most prosperous of any I have met; Hawaii is the hub of the universe, so far as prosperity is concerned, and it seems like a perpetual jubilee here. As to loans, nothing can be done about floated a loan until the annexation question is settled—if we get that we will not need any loan."

"The question was not broached in England; everything there was jubilee, and there was really so much to see that it was difficult for Mr. Napier, Curtis and myself to get around. It was like a new life to me, and I enjoyed every moment of my time."

"As to annexation," said Mr. Damon, "I can say that the Islands were never talked about as much as they are today. The people of the United States are talking about us everywhere, in public places and on the corners. The Islands are attracting a great deal of attention, but Congress is the body to say what will be done. Annexation is the theme in the United States."

Mr. Damon was at the Cabinet conference at 2 p. m. yesterday, and at the close Minister Lansing tendered his resignation, which was accepted. This was in accordance with the conditions on which Mr. Lansing accepted the portfolio. Mr. Damon was immediately re-commissioned Minister of Finance, and will enter upon his duties today.

PASSING THROUGH.

Some Noteworthy Passengers Among China's List.

Among the through passengers on the China are the following:

Hon. M. Wohlheim, Mexican Minister to, and Messrs. Ignacio Altamaro and Rodriguez Asperez, Attachés to the Mexican Legation in Japan.

Lieut. T. Connolly, an American army officer, bound to Japan.

Baron Henri Foy, of France, who had quite a little experience with a dry spell while in quarantine at the port of San Francisco. The papers of that place had quite a story on his arrival there.

Hon. O. Gude, Swedish and Norwegian Minister to Japan, now on his way to his post.

Lieut. J. A. Norris, a navy officer, bound to the Asiatic station, where he has been assigned.

Mr. A. Langfeldt, one of Yokohama's most prominent merchants.

Mr. R. Wildman, American Consul to Hong Kong.

Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, American Consul to Nagasaki.

Capt. J. W. Lee, of the American Tobacco Company.

WILL CARRY MAIIS.

New Line of Boats From San Francisco to Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The first of the new line of steamers between San Francisco and Tahiti will sail next Sunday. She will carry the French and American mail, and expects to make the trip to Papeete in 16 days or better. The advance boat is the comfortable steamer Homer. She was formerly on the Coos Bay route, but recently her owner, George Frith, the coal merchant, leased her to Matthew Turner, and the latter has placed her on the Tahiti route. Should the venture prove to be a success other steamers will follow.

The barkentine City of Papeete, which formerly carried the mail, will go out the same day as the Homer. The sailing vessel will crack on all sail, and as the Homer will have to put into the Marquesas to deliver the mail, the race between steamer and sailing vessel to Papeete should be a close one. The Homer has been overhauled and put in thorough repair. She has been repainted and is now a glossy white. All in all, she is a credit to the port and should prove a success.

BEGS TO DIFFER.

Turner's? Claim to Volcano Record is Contradicted.

Referring to a short article in one of the afternoon papers of Monday, in which it is reported that Turner claimed the bicycle record from the Volcano to Hilo, a wheelman asked yesterday:

"How can Turner claim the record, when he only made the trip in 1:45 and Silva in 1:39? Of course, if you treat Silva as a myth, then certainly Turner holds the record. But Silva is a very live man, and holds the record, which I do not believe Turner or any other wheelman can beat. I should just like to see a race from the Volcano to Hilo between the 'Manoa Wonder' and the man who claims to hold the record."

"On the trip to the Volcano and back Silva did not have a single breakdown with his wheel. He was in good form, and when he made the return to Hilo he did it with the intention of breaking the record, which he did and which I claim he still holds."

6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Waikini Court House.

Inspectors:

J. H. Waipuiani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:

W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:

.....
.....
.....

2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:

Geo. Trimble,
H. Manske,
A. Kamal.

3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:

Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahan School House.

Inspectors:

R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Wahee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:

Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honuaua. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:

E. H. Bailey,
.....
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:

The district of Honuaua. Polling place: Honuaua Court House.

Inspectors:

J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuapoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalauanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:

F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: Hamakuapoko School House.

Inspectors:

W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuokalani.

10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:

Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Plimanu.

11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Ma- kapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:

F. Witrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwaiaea.

12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: School House, Koolau.

Inspectors:

James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napihaa,
G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pall to Mo- kapu Point.

Inspectors:

Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawankoa,
Isaia Halualani.

WI' PIPE AN' MUG

Cricket Club Entertains Over Hundred Guests.

Excellent Mirth-Provoking Program Given Officers of Penguin Assist.

The Honolulu Cricket Club smoker last night was successful in every respect. The American League hall was filled with a lot of good fellows, anxious for a pleasant evening, and the entertainers on the program did well their parts, causing merriment throughout the time that the smoker lasted.

Dr. Murray was to have acted as chairman of the evening, but, owing to unavoidable circumstances, was unable to be present. After a wait of about a quarter of an hour, in the hope that Dr. Murray might turn up, Alex. St. M. Mackintosh was chosen to take the chair. He was ably supported by William Thompson.

In his "Parody on Popular Songs," Mr. Henshall was joined in the chorus by all present and an encore was demanded.

Messrs. Hollander and Leon, the former on the violin and the latter on the piano, contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, and were brought to a realization of the appreciation of their performance by the hearty encore accorded.

Dr. Sinclair's tricks with the cards formed another bright spot in the evening's program. Where the slips of cardboard disappeared and reappeared still remains a mystery.

When Attorney Macdonald finished his "The Clink of the Ice in the Pitcher at Five A. M." there was loud applause and a call on all sides for what Eugene Field must have had in mind when he wrote the poem. In answer to an encore, Mr. Macdonald responded with a poem by a poet of the South, in which an old negro explains the origin of the banjo, its relation to a 'possum and the affinity that these two and a negro have had for one another since the time of Noah's ark.

Paymaster Murray of H. M. S. Penguin, in his "Enniscorthy," gave an additional kick at the ball, which set it rolling more rapidly than ever. The enthusiastic joining in of all in the chorus and the hearty encore were well deserved.

"English, Quite English, You Know," by Dr. Langford of H. M. S. Penguin, was a rouser. The Englishman, Irishman, Yankee, Welchman, Scotchman, Frenchman, were imitated to perfection. When he had reached the end, someone cried out: "Give us the Hawaiian version." Dr. Langford whispered quickly to Professor Berger, and then started on the popular Hawaiian song, "Kiss Me, My Darling" (Huki ka Ulu). The doctor's pronunciation was lost in the voices of the people in the audience who were familiar with the song. Professor Berger, in his "Popular Marches," added much to the enjoyment.

Among those present at the smoker were: F. M. Swanz, Paymaster James Murray, Lieut. Charles Brewis, Dr. Langford of H. M. S. Penguin, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Wood, Dr. Reid, C. Bosse, J. C. Cook, Mr. Frank May, Mr. Barber, Mr. W. H. Herbert and a hundred or more others.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS ACCEPTS. Has Been Offered Control of New Institution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, who recently resigned his position at the head of Brown University, has accepted the presidency of a new university, the founder of which is John Brisbin Walker, of New York. In the last Presidential campaign the latter was on the silver side of the contest, and handsomely entertained William J. Bryan at his home on the Hudson. In many of their ideas and opinions i part leading political and financial questions President Andrews and Mr. Walker are said to agree.

In speaking of the new enterprise, President Andrews said: "The new college will be a big affair, with a view to the widespread dissemination of education. It will be a popular institution, designed upon new ideas. The plan will be to meet problems that come constantly before the people, and which are to be solved under the prevailing conditions of the time at which such questions arise. There will be an advisory board of 10 men, chosen from the brightest and rarest minds in the whole country. The great purpose of the new university will be to reach the masses who have not the means to secure entrance to the existing universities of the country."

A protest has been made by the professors of the university to the corporation against the action of the latter body with reference to Professor Andrews, and asks for a reconsideration of the whole matter. The document lays stress on the importance of freedom of thought and speech, and especially in a university where there should be no such things as political prejudice. The fact is emphasized that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of students since Dr. Andrews became president. The remonstrance is signed by a majority of the professors.

Rescued From Drowning.

On the last trip of the C. D. Bryant, Second Mate Olesen fell overboard in the harbor at Laysan Island, and would have been drowned but for the timely rescue by Max Schlemmer. The sailor had gone down three times when Mr. Schlemmer started after him in the steam launch and pulled him aboard.

CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoo, with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newmark & Sons, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. See "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

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OF THIS SADDLE
SEND TO
RICHARDS & SCHOEN,
Who also carry the Most Complete line of
Harness and Saddlery
On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

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These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



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Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

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Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

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ASSORTED SIZES.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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Agents Canadian-Australasian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Northern Assurance Co.
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North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,954,532.

1- Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 8 0

Subscribed, 2,750,000 0 0

Paid up Capital..... 657,500 0 0

2- Life Funds..... 2,650,850 12 0

3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 9,636,182 2 8

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,025 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,404,107 0 11

£1,981,136 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

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New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Eina Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance comp-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insur-

ance Company.

CHINA REMAINS

Government Declines to Issue
Permanent Register.

CASE MAY GO TO COURT TODAY

Col. Macfarlane Insists on
Rights as Citizen.

Permission Issued for Vessel to
Continue This Voyage Under
Hawaiian Flag.

The big steamer China is still up against dock, like the man without a country. The Cabinet met yesterday, and unanimously decided that Colonel Macfarlane should not have the permanent register, which he had demanded the day before with some gusto. The Government decided, however, to let the Colonel down as easy as possible and give him a chance to get his steamer back under the British flag—if possible. There's always an if in matters of this nature, and where the Admiralty laws of Great Britain are touched the "if" comes out in bold, black type.

The Government decided to endorse Consul Hopkins' now famous set letter and give the owner of the steamer a chance to get back her British register. This endorsement provided for a voyage to Hong Kong and return to San Francisco or Honolulu, as the captain might prefer, but the rights under the letter ceased when the vessel reached either port. It does not give the captain the right to take the vessel to San Francisco and back to Honolulu.

When this tender was made to Colonel Macfarlane he declined peremptorily and emphatically to receive it, and said the engines should not turn over until he had received a permanent Hawaiian register. The Government was just as firm as the Colonel and volunteered an explanation. Then the Colonel forgot for the moment that he held the ownership of a vessel, worth in round numbers, \$1,500,000, for which he had paid, according to Consul Hopkins, just five jubilee shillings. When told what this Government would do, the Colonel remarked that he could not accept until he had "communicated with the owners." This little discrepancy was noted by one of the Ministers, and Colonel Macfarlane's attention called to it. Then he said he was "acting under instructions."

The five shillings purchase price was repudiated by Minister Damon, probably because he, as a financier, could not see the wisdom of anyone loaning \$200,000 on a piece of property for which five shillings had been paid. Colonel Macfarlane agreed that it was a little out of proportion, and consented to have the value set at \$400,000, which, with the mortgage at half that sum, makes it necessary for the owner to pay stamp duties in the sum of \$2,600 for the transfer.

Up to the hour of closing the Government offices yesterday, neither Colonel Macfarlane nor his attorney, General Hartwell, had accepted the Government's offer, and it was rumored that a mandamus would be asked for this morning to compel the Government to issue the register on the ground that all points in the law had been complied with, and that the reputed owner is an Hawaiian citizen.

This will go into the Circuit Court, and whichever side loses will at once appeal to the Supreme Court. Here it may linger three days or three weeks, and if Colonel Macfarlane carries out his intention "not to turn over the engines until the permanent register is issued," the passengers on the China will have ample time and opportunity to study the beauties of Honolulu.

The Government is willing to let the entire matter rest until it can ascertain the feelings of the people at Washington. The Government gave assurances that no foreign vessels would be given a Hawaiian register. These assurances were repeated in July, but the application for the register for the China was made in London in May last. If the Government at Washington will consider that the Hawaiian Government is not breaking faith with it, there is a probability that the permanent register will be granted. The application having been made several months before the treaty was presented to the Senate, may influence the Washington Government.

The point on which Colonel Macfarlane probably bases his claim for register contained in Chapter 69, Section 988, of the Civil Laws:

"No vessel shall be entitled to register in this Republic, or to be deemed a Hawaiian vessel, and entitled to the privileges appertaining thereto, unless such vessel be wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of this Republic, provided, however, that any vessel fitted out for the prosecution of the whale or seal fishery may be registered in the name of any port owner of such vessel actually domiciled in this Republic whether a citizen or not."

Section 1,000 and 1,001 of the same chapter provides for the method of ac-

quiring a register for a foreign vessel, the first says:

Upon application being made for the registry of any foreign-built vessel, unless such vessel shall have been sold under a judicial decree of some court of this Republic, the Collector-General shall notify the Minister of Foreign Affairs of such application, and it shall be the duty of said Minister to inquire, officially, of the accredited representative, or Consul, if such were in this Republic, of the nation to which said vessel belongs, whether any legal impediment exists to her registry, and upon receipt of a reply, shall communicate the same to the Collector-General, for his guidance."

Section 1,001 says:

"The Collector-General shall, upon ascertaining the tonnage of any vessel intended to be registered, and being satisfied that no legal impediment exists to her registry, proceed to register the same in his office, as a Hawaiian vessel, and shall issue to the applicant, therefor a certificate of such registry, in the following form, etc."

As the China did not sail yesterday as advertised, and from Colonel Macfarlane's remarks yesterday, it may be inferred that he will fight, and the Government will fight back.

C. D. Bryant Arrives.

The American bark C. D. Bryant, Colly master, arrived in port yesterday, 19½ days from Laysan Island with a cargo of 1,400 tons of guano for H. Hackfeld & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The U. S. S. Bennington arrived in San Diego August 1st.

The Adam W. Spies cleared from New York for this port July 26th.

The schooner Aloha sailed from San Francisco for this port August 2d.

The C.-A. R. M. S. S. Aorangi will not arrive from the Colonies before August 25th.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., August 3.—The steamship Mariposa sailed for San Francisco today with 450,000 sovereigns.

The schooner John G. North, for Honolulu, and the barkentine Archer, for this port, are the latest charters at San Francisco.

The talk along the water front yesterday was largely on the articles in the San Francisco papers regarding the Lena L.

On account of complications regarding the China's flag, that steamer was unable to get away yesterday. She will sail at 4 p. m. today.

After a complete overhauling, the Ke Au Hou left for Kauai again yesterday afternoon, with a load of 100 tons of coal for Waimea plantation.

The American barkentine W. H. Dimond, Nilson master, sailed for San Francisco Tuesday with a cargo of 7,017 bags of sugar, 2,300 bags of rice and 185 barrels of whiskey.

In a letter stated from New York, July 29th, the skipper of the ship W. F. Babcock wrote that he was about to leave for Baltimore to load coal for this port. It was expected that the Babcock would sail on or about August 15th.

The American bark Martha Davis, Friis master, arrived in port early Tuesday morning, 13 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of general merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, August 10.

Am. bark Martha Davis, Friis, from San Francisco.

Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colly, from Laysan Island.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Wednesday, August 11.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, August 10.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mikahalo, Haglund, for ports on Kauai.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Hanalei and windward Kona.

Am. bktm. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar and rice.

Wednesday, August 11.

Jap. train. ship Hiyoi Uyemura, for Yokohama.

Am. bark Ceylon Calhoun, for San Francisco.

Am. bktm. S. G. Wilder, McNeil, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kilian Hou, Weir, for Oahu and Kukatua.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.

Thursday, August 12.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for ports on Kauai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for China and Japan, at 4 p. m.

H. B. M. S. Penguin, Field, for Fanning's Island.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

For Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, August 10.—L. M. Vettesen.

From Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, Aug. 10—Mrs. E. South, Miss M. South and 12 on deck.

From Laysan Island, per bk. C. D. Bryant, Aug. 10—Max Schlemmer and family.

From San Francisco, per bark Martha Davis, August 10.—C. A. Graham, E. P. Sullivan, Mr. Shatt and Miss K. Friis.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, August 11.—Lieut. P. Andrews, U. S. N., Hon. S. M. Damon, D. A. Kramer, Lieut. T. S. Rodgers, U. S. N., Mr. H. A. Allen, Mr. George E. Faw, Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Rear Admiral Miller, U. S. N., Mr. C. H. Cooke, Miss J. Jennings, Mr. J. L. Stickney.

DEPARTURES.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 10—R. R. Berg, Sister Boneventura, A. Waterhouse, G. E. Rugg, Miss Lucy Kauakau, Father James, Father Leibert, Pakala, Elia, Enos Kalua, W. L. Hardy, Miss Emily Johnson, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. A. K. Weir, J. C. Lenhart, Theo. Wolff, A. H. Crook, E. Capellas, L. R. Medeiros, Lucy Kahiona, Lucy Lane, Mrs. Abuls, Ahanalihii, S. J. Salter.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinan, Aug. 10—Volcano: Geo. Shutt, H. W. Earle, Way ports: R. D. Walbridge, J. Renton, Miss N. Porter, Miss Bond, Miss Mudge, Miss Sunter, F. C. Le Blond and wife, J. Persida, Father Oliver, W. Isaac, J. H. Stelling, Father Paul, Father Bonaventura, Paul Jarrett, M. J. Gourea, P. H. Dodge and wife, Mrs. Apana, A. Young, Jno. Kelshaw, Miss Severance, Miss Guild, G. W. Paty, J. Gibbs, G. E. Smithies.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, August 10.—Mrs. Robinson, A. Robinson, C. Gay, Miss Gay, F. Gay, Mr. Wasse and Anna Kalaoa.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 10.—Mrs. H. Isenberg, A. McBryde, W. P. Whitley, Miss Layean, E. Hutchinson, Z. McKeague and wife, Miss Lohapa Kaleimakali, S. M. Ballou, M. Brasch, Miss Smith, W. L. Stanley, Miss Fountain, Mrs. Schlemmer and children, Miss Minna Bourke, G. R. Harrison, C. M. Cooke, B. L. Marx, Father Sylvester and 30 on deck.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktm. S. G. Wilder, August 11.—16,352 bags sugar, 2,035,861 pounds, valued at \$65,124; shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, August 10.—Mrs. H. Isenberg, A. McBryde, W. P. Whitley, Miss Layean, E. Hutchinson, Z. McKeague and wife, Miss Lohapa Kaleimakali, S. M. Ballou, M. Brasch, Miss Smith, W. L. Stanley, Miss Fountain, Mrs. Schlemmer and children, Miss Minna Bourke, G. R. Harrison, C. M. Cooke, B. L. Marx, Father Sylvester and 30 on deck.

Per bktm. W. H. Dimond, August 10.—7,017 bags sugar, 2,300 bags rice and 185 barrels whisky, shipped by H. A. Widemann, Irwin & Co., Ltd., Hyman Bros., Grinbaum & Co. and H. M. von Holt.

Per bark Ceylon, August 11.—14,415 bags sugar, 1,805,675 pounds, valued at \$57,332.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE LEAVE

From San Francisco For San Francisco or Vancouver— or Vancouver—

Miwaura .. Aug. 16 Coptic Aug. 15 Australia .. Aug. 17 Mariposa .. Aug. 18 Alameda .. Aug. 26 R. Janeiro Aug. 24 Aorangi .. Aug. 31 Aorangi .. Aug. 25 Peru Aug. 31 Australasia .. Aug. 25 Coptic .. Sept. 8 Warrimoo Sept. 3 Australia Sept. 14 Peking Sept. 14 Mariposa .. Sept. 23 Moana .. Sept. 16 Warrimoo Sept. 28 Australasia Sept. 22 Gaelic Sept. 28 Doric Sept. 24 Peking Oct. 9 Miowies Oct. 1 Australia ... Oct. 12 Beigle Oct. 12 Moana Oct. 21 Alameda ... Oct. 14 Miowiera ... Oct. 26 Australia ... Oct. 20 China Oct. 28 Peru Oct. 22 Beigle Oct. 22 Australia ... Nov. 9 R. Janeiro Nov. 9 Alameda ... Nov. 18 Mariposa .. Nov. 11 Aorangi ... Nov. 25 Australasia ... Nov. 17 Coptic Nov. 25 Gaelic Nov. 19 R. Janeiro ... Dec. 4 Warrimoo ... Nov. 26 Australia ... Dec. 7 Moana ... Dec. 9 Mariposa ... Dec. 16 Doric Dec. 10 Warrimoo ... Dec. 21 Australasia ... Dec. 15 Peking ... Dec. 25 China Dec. 19 Miowiera ... Dec. 24

For plans and further particulars apply to Chas. Williams, Honokaa, or at office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF LEASE OF GOVERNMENT LOTS NOS. 25 AND 26, BLOCK "B," HILO, HAWAII.

On Wednesday, September 15, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, Oahu, will be sold at public auction the lease of the following Government lots in Block "B," Hilo, Hawaii, viz: Lot 25—Upset Rental, \$160.00 per annum.

Lot 26—Upset Rental, \$240.00 per annum.

Rent payable quarterly in advance.

Term: Lease for 30 years.

This sale is upon the conditions provided for in Sections 2 and 4 of Act 7 of the Laws of 1896, viz:

Section 2. Every such lease shall

contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall during the first four years of the term of the lease cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fireproof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister, at not less than a stated cost and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep such building in good repair during the remainder of the term of the lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs or reconstruction or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration of the term thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the buildings to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, are as follows:

On Lot 25, not less than \$2,0